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Karelia has deposits of other rocks, such as diatomite and volcanic tuff, which can be used in the cement industry as hydraulic admixtures to improve the quality of cement. Unfortunately, these rocks have not been investigated at all as a possible source of raw material for cement production.

Pegmatites are also of considerable interest for the production of a special type of cement with a high silica content, called feldspar cement. The reserves of pegmatites in Karelia, suitable for this type of cement production, are practically inexhaustible.

ESTONIAN SHALE USED AS FUEL IN CEMENT PLANT -- Promyshlennost' Stroitel'nykh Materialov, No 14, 31 Mar 50

The "Punane-Kunda" Plant in Kunda, Estonian SSR, is the only enterprise of the cement industry which uses shale for clinker firing. The results of 30 years' experience in using shale as an industrial fuel have been very favorable. The plant's furnaces operate on fine third-grade oil shale which is easily available, as a waste product of the shale-mining industry. The plant receives shale with an ash content of 63 to 64 percent, and a calorific value of 2,900 to 3,100 calories per kilogram. The finely ground shale is blown into rotary furnaces. Because of its relatively low calorific value, a much larger quantity of fuel is necessary than in the case of coal. The shale ash, acting as a flux, facilitates the formation of clinker.

The use of shale as an industrial fuel requires the expansion of warehouses, drying and grinding installations. Nevertheless, it is profitable in every respect to build a cement plant next to a shale deposit.

UNSLAKED LIME RECOMMENDED FOR CONSTRUCTION -- Pravda Ukrainy, No 118, 20 May 50

The Administration of Industrial Cooperatives, Council of Ministers RSFSR, has decided to make extensive use of unslaked ground lime in construction. Unslaked lime, in the form of powder, has greater binding properties and may be compared to cement.

SPECIALISTS TO BE TRAINED FOR CEMENT INDUSTRY -- Kommunist Tadzhikistana, No 71, 9 Apr 50

During 1950, faculties for cement technology are to be opened at the Ural, Tomsk, Novocherkassk and L'vov polytechnical institutes and at the Leningrad Technological Institute imeni Lensoviet. A similar chair will be established at the Moscow Chemicotechnological Institute imeni D. I. Mendeleyev.

Mechanical engineers serving as specialists for cement-plant machinery will be trained in six of the largest higher technical schools in Leningrad, Kiev, Kharkov, and other cities. The Sverdlovsk Mining Institute and the Novocherkassk, Kiev and Central Asian polytechnical institutes are planning to train engineers for the mining of nonmetallic mineral deposits.

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